

14

**The Sun**  
AND NEW YORK PRESS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00  
DAILY, Per Six Months, \$16.00  
DAILY, Per Year, \$30.00  
SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00  
SUNDAY, Per Six Months, \$5.00  
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$9.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$3.50  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Six Months, \$17.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$32.00

Foreign Rates.

DAILY, Per Month, \$4.00  
DAILY, Per Six Months, \$20.00  
DAILY, Per Year, \$36.00  
SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.25  
SUNDAY, Per Six Months, \$6.25  
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$11.25  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$4.25  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Six Months, \$21.25  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$38.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.00  
THE EVENING SUN, Per Six Months, \$5.00  
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$9.00  
DAILY AND EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.50  
DAILY AND EVENING SUN, Per Six Months, \$7.50  
DAILY AND EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$13.50

All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, excepting Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 120 Nassau street, New York. President, Frank A. Munsey. Vice President, John W. Aldrich. Secretary, John W. Aldrich. Treasurer, John W. Aldrich. Editor, John W. Aldrich. Managing Editor, John W. Aldrich. Business Manager, John W. Aldrich. Circulation Manager, John W. Aldrich. Advertising Manager, John W. Aldrich. Printing Manager, John W. Aldrich. Distribution Manager, John W. Aldrich. Post Office, John W. Aldrich. Second Class Matter, John W. Aldrich. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter, John W. Aldrich.

recovered by the Germans. Possibly the Allies may be right about this. In the case, however, it is still anybody's guess, and there must be another winter campaign, and after that who knows what other campaigns, before the tide of war sets strongly either way with prospect of a decision. At the worst the Tonic allies are fighting for a compromise, admitting an alternative of collapse of their military power. Here in America we can make up our minds that speculation about an early peace are vain and idle and govern ourselves accordingly while questions of business and diplomacy have to be dealt with.

#### Unofficial Rewards for Public Employees.

Mayor Mitchell yesterday presented to the street cleaners whose special efficiency had earned them the medals given by the Central Mercantile Association as rewards for conspicuous diligence and intelligence in their service. The incident directed attention to the increasing interest shown in the routine work of city employees, and the recognition by the public of the fact that not only conspicuous diligence in emergencies, the chance to display which comes infrequently and to few men, merits acknowledgment, but that fidelity to duty may appropriately win thanks.

#### For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In the candidacy of Associate Judge FRANK HUGHES HICKOCK for the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals an opportunity is presented to the electors of New York to fill the vacancy to be created by the retirement of Chief Judge WILLIAM BARRETT in the manner least disturbing to the administration of justice and most advantageous to the bench.

Judge Hickock was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in 1885, and served from 1891 to 1903 as Associate Justice in the Fourth Appellate Division. In January, 1903, he was designated by the Governor to the Court of Appeals. He was re-elected to the same court in 1911, and in 1913 was elected for a full term. These biographical data are of interest because they record the qualifications of experience possessed by Judge Hickock; of his professional attainments and intellectual fitness for the office no question is or can be raised.

It is apparent that the business of the Court of Appeals will be less interfered with and its procedure less seriously interrupted by the selection as Chief Judge of a man intimately acquainted with the personnel of its members than would be the case were the office filled by the choice of a man not thus equipped. The promotion of an Associate Judge of Judge Hickock's acknowledged competency will insure for the court that continuity of administrative practice which is imperatively required for the proper performance of its high duties and for the welfare of the State.

#### An Excellent Intellectual Jaunt.

"Carefully refrain from saying that I believed that Mr. Hickock would allow a German editor actually to write a speech for him comes close quotation said Mr. Harrison period." NORMAN told the reporters, who cannot be trusted with the handling of punctuation in transcribing Hapgood's. "Start quotation I do not believe it comes but I did believe at the time dash September 10 dash and I believe now comma that it is no, will be no, was clear that there was—will be no, was an understatement.

"Now you may say without quoting me that Mr. Harrison said that the whole process of reasoning was simple to him. Better make that a paragraph by itself."

Simple, no doubt, if you know Hapgood's; held as the day if you have the remarkable fortune to know the mind of NORMAN. It is not a One Track Mind but a scenic railway.

#### Peace Mediation and Overtures Not Wanted.

The war is to go on indefinitely with all available resources and at the cost of any sacrifices, so far as Great Britain is concerned. There is no mistaking the temper of the House of Commons which heard Premier Asquith's application for a new credit of \$1,500,000,000 to pay the bill until the end of the year only. No peace overtures are wanted. Mediation would be resented as an unfriendly act. Mr. Asquith did not speak of the great struggle in terms of the prize ring, as Mr. David Lloyd George did in the last days of Lloyd George, but there was the same fighting spirit, the same tone of finality in the Premier's announcement:

"This war cannot end in a patched up, precarious, dishonorable compromise, masquerading under the name of peace. The Allies are not vindictive, but they will require from their enemies adequate reparation for the past and security for the future."

The applause of the House when Mr. Asquith reported that General Haig's army had advanced seven miles on a nine mile front in the Somme offensive and was holding all its positions was such a demonstration of confidence in final victory as had not been seen before in Parliament. To neutral observers the cost in casualties of the operations in France is ominously heavy, and the ground gained is not impressive. If the war is to be won on the western front, as some military authorities maintain, the end seems far off. Great Britain can still raise billions to carry the war on, and the success of the latest German loan is assured. But there is no doubt that France as well as Great Britain no longer has misgivings about the final issue, believing that on the western front the offensive cannot be

## THE SUN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

the result of comparing New York prices with those at the winter resorts in his home State.

As a Warwick Colonel ROOSEVELT has got a much more effective punch than as a Colonel Hapgood.

If First Chief CARRANZA can put a stop to bull fighting in Mexico, why can't he suppress murder, rape, incendiarism and border raiding?

Lieutenant HANS ROSE was born to fight unseen.

If an official British estimate of German casualties to the end of September is correct, 870,182 dead, 5,227,000 wounded and 428,829 prisoners and missing, the total is about one and a half times greater than the number of soldiers enlisted by the Federal Government for the entire civil war, and the German dead are about eight times the Federal dead in our own great war.

It must be hard for the strongest minded American man, woman or child to think nothing but neutral thoughts while observing in an open boat upon a rough October sea.

It will take two hundred years for the world to come back to the stage it had reached before the war began.—An English mathematician.

Few of us had dared to hope for benefits so great.

Ex-President ELIOT of Harvard and NORMAN HAPGOOD would not do the Wilkes cause so much harm if they took the trouble to read Mr. HAPGOOD's speeches.

Professor MUESTERBERG of Harvard intimates that President Wilson is egotistical. How easy it is for an expert psychologist to do injustice to an expert humanitarian.

#### THE PLAY "BANG"

The first night had not been much of a success. And the next morning brought a cold douche in the shape of several unfavorable reviews. One critic called the new play "Bang" a tiresome rehashing of an old theme. Since time began the writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end. The writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end.

#### We Had Forgotten Mike!

We blush as we confess that for a moment we did not identify the gentle poet to whom our travelling friend refers in the subjoined letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—MR. DELMAS'S poem—see enclosure—makes me chafe at registering from New York. 'What's the matter with him? Didn't he get his money that time he went down to this Hell's Delight? Or is he suffering from one of his own particular delusions?' R. H. KELLEY. 'Sun, Pa., October 7.'

#### The Eighty Per Cent. Speak Out.

The expected has happened. When President Wilson with four pens conferred on 350,000 railway employees a 25 per cent. raise in wages, by signing the Adamson law, there were prophecies that it would not be long before the 1,500,000 and more railroad employees not in train service would be heard from. On the desk lies a letter and circular from the headquarters of the Employees Eighty Per Cent. Movement, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago. There are the 1,500,000 who did not get a raise by the act of Congress. They constitute four out of five of all railroad workers.

The 80 per cent. are aggrieved. They say:

"We are very much opposed to the legislation as enacted and to President Wilson's recommendations to the Congress, which altogether ignore our rights, and sacrifice our chances of betterment in order to grant a tremendous increase of wages to other men already receiving double our average wage."

"We are pushing forward with determination and expect to present at the next session of Congress a strenuous appeal for a full and just investigation of the whole railway wage situation."

Thus the letter. The circular with it is a report to the 1,500,000 for whom an eight hour pay day has not yet achieved the Sanction of Society. It details the efforts of the representatives of the 80 per cent. to see Mr. Wilson and ask him to consider the interests of the 1,500,000 along with the imperative demands of the 350,000. Give ear:

"We endeavored constantly for three weeks to place before President Wilson the case of the 80 per cent. of railway employees not in train service."

"Either together or singly we were daily at the White House during the period given over mainly by the President to consideration of the railway situation."

"President Wilson would not receive our representatives, although fully aware of our presence and purpose to ask for fair and impartial treatment for all railway employees in any legislation that might be enacted."

"The President persisted in his determination to secure the 25 per cent. increase disguised as an 'eight hour day' for the 350,000 brotherhood members, and to give no consideration to the interests of the other 1,500,000 railway employees."

"Although the President was holding lengthy conferences daily with the brotherhood leaders he would not receive our representatives even for a few minutes, to present to him the petition signed by 150,000 railway employees, and to ask for justice for the remainder of the unorganized 80 per cent."

"Later, copies of the petition, with thousands of signatures, which were mailed to the President, apparently received no attention from him."

"From the fact that the conference of the President with the Board of Mediation, the managers and the brotherhoods did not consume all of his time on any of the days during that long period, we are at a loss to understand why he

would not even hear our side of the case."

The report of the 80 per cent. goes on with familiar details. The Adamson law applies only to a small class of railway employees. It establishes an eight hour pay day but allows trainmen to work up to sixteen hours a day. It says nothing about an eight hour workday. It provides that after January 1 the trainmen shall have ten hours present pay for eight hours work. It does not mention the 80 per cent. In the correspondence exchanged between the representatives of the 80 per cent. and the White House we note that, in reply to a letter written by ROBERT T. FRAZIER, Jr., one of these representatives, Mr. Wilson declared that it was "commonly and really impossible"—in other words, adverbially impossible—for him to have personal interviews at the time (August 31). The President wrote:

"There is no discrimination intended. You may be sure, in the recommendation I made to the Congress. I phrased it as I did because I believed that that was the necessary limit of our action because of the lack of constitutional power to deal with any of the employees except those actually engaged in interstate transportation."

To this Mr. FRAZIER replied from Nashville:

"I have always been under the impression that the great mass of employees of an interstate carrier is engaged in interstate commerce, though not actually engaged in the work of operating trains. I cannot but feel that this large number of employees engaged in interstate commerce, though not actually engaged in operating trains, was overlooked in your recommendation to the Congress."

Silence at the White House, which obviously could make no very candid, very sincere or very effective reply to this thrust. A further effort by Mr. FRAZIER to see the President brought a regretful wire from TUMULTU that the President's "calendar" was already "overcrowded."

That is all. We leave not only the 80 per cent. but every one not soon to be a recipient of the eight hour pay to draw his own conclusions.

On the Lithographic Art and Lustrous Gratitude.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The lithographic apothecary of President Wilson has been a most successful one. It has revealed to our billboards, glory before the enraptured gaze of the American citizen, who exclaims, 'He has protected me and mine.' Should be put to more effective use by the Democratic committee. Copies should be sent to all the relatives of those whom he protected by the Lithuanian by the policy of 'strict accountability' and in Mexico by the policy of 'watchful waiting.' Such a reminder of the way he protected them and theirs would surely win gratitude and votes. R. B. New York, October 11.

Meditations of the Gentle Sage of Empory.

There are men in the world so mean and low down, that when they all die and are found out, the devil will be able to establish a segregated district in hell so as not to contaminate the ordinary run of thieves and murderers and liars and house burners entrusted to his care.

## THE SUN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

the result of comparing New York prices with those at the winter resorts in his home State.

As a Warwick Colonel ROOSEVELT has got a much more effective punch than as a Colonel Hapgood.

If First Chief CARRANZA can put a stop to bull fighting in Mexico, why can't he suppress murder, rape, incendiarism and border raiding?

Lieutenant HANS ROSE was born to fight unseen.

If an official British estimate of German casualties to the end of September is correct, 870,182 dead, 5,227,000 wounded and 428,829 prisoners and missing, the total is about one and a half times greater than the number of soldiers enlisted by the Federal Government for the entire civil war, and the German dead are about eight times the Federal dead in our own great war.

It must be hard for the strongest minded American man, woman or child to think nothing but neutral thoughts while observing in an open boat upon a rough October sea.

It will take two hundred years for the world to come back to the stage it had reached before the war began.—An English mathematician.

Few of us had dared to hope for benefits so great.

Ex-President ELIOT of Harvard and NORMAN HAPGOOD would not do the Wilkes cause so much harm if they took the trouble to read Mr. HAPGOOD's speeches.

Professor MUESTERBERG of Harvard intimates that President Wilson is egotistical. How easy it is for an expert psychologist to do injustice to an expert humanitarian.

#### THE PLAY "BANG"

The first night had not been much of a success. And the next morning brought a cold douche in the shape of several unfavorable reviews. One critic called the new play "Bang" a tiresome rehashing of an old theme. Since time began the writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end. The writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end.

#### We Had Forgotten Mike!

We blush as we confess that for a moment we did not identify the gentle poet to whom our travelling friend refers in the subjoined letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—MR. DELMAS'S poem—see enclosure—makes me chafe at registering from New York. 'What's the matter with him? Didn't he get his money that time he went down to this Hell's Delight? Or is he suffering from one of his own particular delusions?' R. H. KELLEY. 'Sun, Pa., October 7.'

#### The Eighty Per Cent. Speak Out.

The expected has happened. When President Wilson with four pens conferred on 350,000 railway employees a 25 per cent. raise in wages, by signing the Adamson law, there were prophecies that it would not be long before the 1,500,000 and more railroad employees not in train service would be heard from. On the desk lies a letter and circular from the headquarters of the Employees Eighty Per Cent. Movement, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago. There are the 1,500,000 who did not get a raise by the act of Congress. They constitute four out of five of all railroad workers.

The 80 per cent. are aggrieved. They say:

"We are very much opposed to the legislation as enacted and to President Wilson's recommendations to the Congress, which altogether ignore our rights, and sacrifice our chances of betterment in order to grant a tremendous increase of wages to other men already receiving double our average wage."

"We are pushing forward with determination and expect to present at the next session of Congress a strenuous appeal for a full and just investigation of the whole railway wage situation."

Thus the letter. The circular with it is a report to the 1,500,000 for whom an eight hour pay day has not yet achieved the Sanction of Society. It details the efforts of the representatives of the 80 per cent. to see Mr. Wilson and ask him to consider the interests of the 1,500,000 along with the imperative demands of the 350,000. Give ear:

"We endeavored constantly for three weeks to place before President Wilson the case of the 80 per cent. of railway employees not in train service."

"Either together or singly we were daily at the White House during the period given over mainly by the President to consideration of the railway situation."

"President Wilson would not receive our representatives, although fully aware of our presence and purpose to ask for fair and impartial treatment for all railway employees in any legislation that might be enacted."

"The President persisted in his determination to secure the 25 per cent. increase disguised as an 'eight hour day' for the 350,000 brotherhood members, and to give no consideration to the interests of the other 1,500,000 railway employees."

"Although the President was holding lengthy conferences daily with the brotherhood leaders he would not receive our representatives even for a few minutes, to present to him the petition signed by 150,000 railway employees, and to ask for justice for the remainder of the unorganized 80 per cent."

"Later, copies of the petition, with thousands of signatures, which were mailed to the President, apparently received no attention from him."

"From the fact that the conference of the President with the Board of Mediation, the managers and the brotherhoods did not consume all of his time on any of the days during that long period, we are at a loss to understand why he

would not even hear our side of the case."

The report of the 80 per cent. goes on with familiar details. The Adamson law applies only to a small class of railway employees. It establishes an eight hour pay day but allows trainmen to work up to sixteen hours a day. It says nothing about an eight hour workday. It provides that after January 1 the trainmen shall have ten hours present pay for eight hours work. It does not mention the 80 per cent. In the correspondence exchanged between the representatives of the 80 per cent. and the White House we note that, in reply to a letter written by ROBERT T. FRAZIER, Jr., one of these representatives, Mr. Wilson declared that it was "commonly and really impossible"—in other words, adverbially impossible—for him to have personal interviews at the time (August 31). The President wrote:

"There is no discrimination intended. You may be sure, in the recommendation I made to the Congress. I phrased it as I did because I believed that that was the necessary limit of our action because of the lack of constitutional power to deal with any of the employees except those actually engaged in interstate transportation."

To this Mr. FRAZIER replied from Nashville:

"I have always been under the impression that the great mass of employees of an interstate carrier is engaged in interstate commerce, though not actually engaged in the work of operating trains. I cannot but feel that this large number of employees engaged in interstate commerce, though not actually engaged in operating trains, was overlooked in your recommendation to the Congress."

Silence at the White House, which obviously could make no very candid, very sincere or very effective reply to this thrust. A further effort by Mr. FRAZIER to see the President brought a regretful wire from TUMULTU that the President's "calendar" was already "overcrowded."

That is all. We leave not only the 80 per cent. but every one not soon to be a recipient of the eight hour pay to draw his own conclusions.

#### On the Lithographic Art and Lustrous Gratitude.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The lithographic apothecary of President Wilson has been a most successful one. It has revealed to our billboards, glory before the enraptured gaze of the American citizen, who exclaims, 'He has protected me and mine.' Should be put to more effective use by the Democratic committee. Copies should be sent to all the relatives of those whom he protected by the Lithuanian by the policy of 'strict accountability' and in Mexico by the policy of 'watchful waiting.' Such a reminder of the way he protected them and theirs would surely win gratitude and votes. R. B. New York, October 11.

#### Meditations of the Gentle Sage of Empory.

There are men in the world so mean and low down, that when they all die and are found out, the devil will be able to establish a segregated district in hell so as not to contaminate the ordinary run of thieves and murderers and liars and house burners entrusted to his care.

swapping.

We ought to take Wilson. The Democrats cry: 'The terrible risk. Another to try. For dangers least we. And perils would gleam if we should swap here. While crossing a stream. But we have grown practiced. The danger is not great. To the nation is trained. More women and babies. From here to lifeboat. While crossing the sea. McLAREN WILSON.

## THE SUN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

the result of comparing New York prices with those at the winter resorts in his home State.

As a Warwick Colonel ROOSEVELT has got a much more effective punch than as a Colonel Hapgood.

If First Chief CARRANZA can put a stop to bull fighting in Mexico, why can't he suppress murder, rape, incendiarism and border raiding?

Lieutenant HANS ROSE was born to fight unseen.

If an official British estimate of German casualties to the end of September is correct, 870,182 dead, 5,227,000 wounded and 428,829 prisoners and missing, the total is about one and a half times greater than the number of soldiers enlisted by the Federal Government for the entire civil war, and the German dead are about eight times the Federal dead in our own great war.

It must be hard for the strongest minded American man, woman or child to think nothing but neutral thoughts while observing in an open boat upon a rough October sea.

It will take two hundred years for the world to come back to the stage it had reached before the war began.—An English mathematician.

Few of us had dared to hope for benefits so great.

Ex-President ELIOT of Harvard and NORMAN HAPGOOD would not do the Wilkes cause so much harm if they took the trouble to read Mr. HAPGOOD's speeches.

Professor MUESTERBERG of Harvard intimates that President Wilson is egotistical. How easy it is for an expert psychologist to do injustice to an expert humanitarian.

#### THE PLAY "BANG"

The first night had not been much of a success. And the next morning brought a cold douche in the shape of several unfavorable reviews. One critic called the new play "Bang" a tiresome rehashing of an old theme. Since time began the writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end. The writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end.

#### We Had Forgotten Mike!

We blush as we confess that for a moment we did not identify the gentle poet to whom our travelling friend refers in the subjoined letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—MR. DELMAS'S poem—see enclosure—makes me chafe at registering from New York. 'What's the matter with him? Didn't he get his money that time he went down to this Hell's Delight? Or is he suffering from one of his own particular delusions?' R. H. KELLEY. 'Sun, Pa., October 7.'

#### The Eighty Per Cent. Speak Out.

The expected has happened. When President Wilson with four pens conferred on 350,000 railway employees a 25 per cent. raise in wages, by signing the Adamson law, there were prophecies that it would not be long before the 1,500,000 and more railroad employees not in train service would be heard from. On the desk lies a letter and circular from the headquarters of the Employees Eighty Per Cent. Movement, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago. There are the 1,500,000 who did not get a raise by the act of Congress. They constitute four out of five of all railroad workers.

The 80 per cent. are aggrieved. They say:

"We are very much opposed to the legislation as enacted and to President Wilson's recommendations to the Congress, which altogether ignore our rights, and sacrifice our chances of betterment in order to grant a tremendous increase of wages to other men already receiving double our average wage."

"We are pushing forward with determination and expect to present at the next session of Congress a strenuous appeal for a full and just investigation of the whole railway wage situation."

Thus the letter. The circular with it is a report to the 1,500,000 for whom an eight hour pay day has not yet achieved the Sanction of Society. It details the efforts of the representatives of the 80 per cent. to see Mr. Wilson and ask him to consider the interests of the 1,500,000 along with the imperative demands of the 350,000. Give ear:

"We endeavored constantly for three weeks to place before President Wilson the case of the 80 per cent. of railway employees not in train service."

"Either together or singly we were daily at the White House during the period given over mainly by the President to consideration of the railway situation."

"President Wilson would not receive our representatives, although fully aware of our presence and purpose to ask for fair and impartial treatment for all railway employees in any legislation that might be enacted."

"The President persisted in his determination to secure the 25 per cent. increase disguised as an 'eight hour day' for the 350,000 brotherhood members, and to give no consideration to the interests of the other 1,500,000 railway employees."

"Although the President was holding lengthy conferences daily with the brotherhood leaders he would not receive our representatives even for a few minutes, to present to him the petition signed by 150,000 railway employees, and to ask for justice for the remainder of the unorganized 80 per cent."

"Later, copies of the petition, with thousands of signatures, which were mailed to the President, apparently received no attention from him."

"From the fact that the conference of the President with the Board of Mediation, the managers and the brotherhoods did not consume all of his time on any of the days during that long period, we are at a loss to understand why he

would not even hear our side of the case."

The report of the 80 per cent. goes on with familiar details. The Adamson law applies only to a small class of railway employees. It establishes an eight hour pay day but allows trainmen to work up to sixteen hours a day. It says nothing about an eight hour workday. It provides that after January 1 the trainmen shall have ten hours present pay for eight hours work. It does not mention the 80 per cent. In the correspondence exchanged between the representatives of the 80 per cent. and the White House we note that, in reply to a letter written by ROBERT T. FRAZIER, Jr., one of these representatives, Mr. Wilson declared that it was "commonly and really impossible"—in other words, adverbially impossible—for him to have personal interviews at the time (August 31). The President wrote:

"There is no discrimination intended. You may be sure, in the recommendation I made to the Congress. I phrased it as I did because I believed that that was the necessary limit of our action because of the lack of constitutional power to deal with any of the employees except those actually engaged in interstate transportation."

To this Mr. FRAZIER replied from Nashville:

"I have always been under the impression that the great mass of employees of an interstate carrier is engaged in interstate commerce, though not actually engaged in the work of operating trains. I cannot but feel that this large number of employees engaged in interstate commerce, though not actually engaged in operating trains, was overlooked in your recommendation to the Congress."

Silence at the White House, which obviously could make no very candid, very sincere or very effective reply to this thrust. A further effort by Mr. FRAZIER to see the President brought a regretful wire from TUMULTU that the President's "calendar" was already "overcrowded."

That is all. We leave not only the 80 per cent. but every one not soon to be a recipient of the eight hour pay to draw his own conclusions.

#### On the Lithographic Art and Lustrous Gratitude.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The lithographic apothecary of President Wilson has been a most successful one. It has revealed to our billboards, glory before the enraptured gaze of the American citizen, who exclaims, 'He has protected me and mine.' Should be put to more effective use by the Democratic committee. Copies should be sent to all the relatives of those whom he protected by the Lithuanian by the policy of 'strict accountability' and in Mexico by the policy of 'watchful waiting.' Such a reminder of the way he protected them and theirs would surely win gratitude and votes. R. B. New York, October 11.

#### Meditations of the Gentle Sage of Empory.

There are men in the world so mean and low down, that when they all die and are found out, the devil will be able to establish a segregated district in hell so as not to contaminate the ordinary run of thieves and murderers and liars and house burners entrusted to his care.

swapping.

We ought to take Wilson. The Democrats cry: 'The terrible risk. Another to try. For dangers least we. And perils would gleam if we should swap here. While crossing a stream. But we have grown practiced. The danger is not great. To the nation is trained. More women and babies. From here to lifeboat. While crossing the sea. McLAREN WILSON.

## THE SUN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

the result of comparing New York prices with those at the winter resorts in his home State.

As a Warwick Colonel ROOSEVELT has got a much more effective punch than as a Colonel Hapgood.

If First Chief CARRANZA can put a stop to bull fighting in Mexico, why can't he suppress murder, rape, incendiarism and border raiding?

Lieutenant HANS ROSE was born to fight unseen.

If an official British estimate of German casualties to the end of September is correct, 870,182 dead, 5,227,000 wounded and 428,829 prisoners and missing, the total is about one and a half times greater than the number of soldiers enlisted by the Federal Government for the entire civil war, and the German dead are about eight times the Federal dead in our own great war.

It must be hard for the strongest minded American man, woman or child to think nothing but neutral thoughts while observing in an open boat upon a rough October sea.

It will take two hundred years for the world to come back to the stage it had reached before the war began.—An English mathematician.

Few of us had dared to hope for benefits so great.

Ex-President ELIOT of Harvard and NORMAN HAPGOOD would not do the Wilkes cause so much harm if they took the trouble to read Mr. HAPGOOD's speeches.

Professor MUESTERBERG of Harvard intimates that President Wilson is egotistical. How easy it is for an expert psychologist to do injustice to an expert humanitarian.

#### THE PLAY "BANG"

The first night had not been much of a success. And the next morning brought a cold douche in the shape of several unfavorable reviews. One critic called the new play "Bang" a tiresome rehashing of an old theme. Since time began the writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end. The writer has been treated to these dramas in which a poor deserving clerk is made use of by a rich and scoundrelly superior. The thefts are always discovered and the clerk is always convicted in the end.

#### We Had Forgotten Mike!

We blush as we confess that for a moment we did not identify the gentle poet to whom our travelling friend refers in the subjoined letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—MR. DELMAS'S poem—see enclosure—makes me chafe at registering from New York. 'What's the matter with him? Didn't he get his money that time he went down to this Hell's Delight? Or is he suffering from one of his own particular delusions?' R. H. KELLEY. 'Sun, Pa., October 7.'

#### The Eighty Per Cent. Speak Out.

The expected has happened. When President Wilson with four pens conferred on 350,000 railway employees a 25 per cent. raise in wages, by signing the Adamson law, there were prophecies that it would not be long before the 1,500,000 and more railroad employees not in train service would be heard from. On the desk lies a letter and circular from the headquarters of the Employees Eighty Per Cent. Movement, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago. There are the 1,500,000 who did not get a raise by the act of Congress. They constitute four out of five of all railroad workers.

The 80 per cent. are aggrieved. They say: